

ABSTRAK

Tanda bahaya kehamilan merupakan indikator potensi bahaya yang mungkin timbul selama atau sebelum kehamilan, yang jika diabaikan dapat menyebabkan komplikasi pada kehamilan sehingga mengakibatkan kematian ibu dan janin. Keterlambatan dalam mengidentifikasi ibu hamil dapat berkontribusi terhadap kematian ibu hamil. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis pengaruh edukasi berbasis video terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain *preeksperimental* dengan *one grup pretest posttest*. Ibu hamil di wilayah kerja TPMB Afah Fahmi Kota Surabaya menjadi populasi penelitian. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling* berjumlah 38 ibu hamil. Variabel independen berupa edukasi dengan media video, variabel dependen adalah pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Hasil Analisis pada variabel pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah di berikan edukasi berbasis video tentang tanda bahaya pada kehamilan di peroleh nilai rerata meningkat menjadi 92,9 dibandingkan dengan nilai rerata sebelumnya yaitu 66,1 dan pada variabel sikap nilai rerata sesudah di beri intervensi meningkat menjadi 47,2 dibandingkan sebelum yaitu 46,2. Hasil analisis Uji *Wilcoxon signed rank test* didapatkan pengetahuan dengan nilai $p = 0,000$ dan sikap $p = 0,000$. Dapat disimpulkan ada pengaruh edukasi berbasis video terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya pada kehamilan. Diharapkan dengan memberikan pendidikan kesehatan tentang tanda bahaya pada kehamilan dengan berbasis video dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dalam mengenali, mencegah dan penanganan awal tanda bahaya pada kehamilan.

Kata Kunci: Media Video, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Ibu Hamil, Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy risk signals are warning signs of possible hazards that could appear either before or during a pregnancy. Ignoring these indications could lead to pregnancy difficulties that could kill both the mother and the fetus. Pregnant women's deaths may be attributed to identification delays. The study's objective was to examine how pregnant women's attitudes and understanding of pregnancy's warning indicators were affected by video-based instruction. In this quantitative study, there is only one group pretest and posttest using a preexperimental design. The study's population consists of expectant mothers in Suarabaya City's TPMB Afah Fahmi working area. A purposive sampling strategy was used to collect the sample, which consisted of 38 pregnant women. Pregnant women's attitudes and knowledge are the dependent variable, and video-based education is the independent variable. A questionnaire is the data collection tool. The analysis of the knowledge variable before and after receiving video-based education about pregnancy danger signs revealed that the mean value increased to 92.9 from the previous mean value of 66.1, and the attitude variable showed an increase in mean value to 47. 2 from 46.2 before receiving the intervention. Knowledge had a value of $p = 0.000$ according to the Wilcoxon signed rank test analysis, and attitude had a value of $p = 0.000$. We can draw the conclusion that pregnant women's attitudes and knowledge of pregnancy danger symptoms are influenced by video-based education. It is intended that by offering video-based health education regarding pregnancy risk indicators, awareness and attitudes toward identifying, avoiding, and treating pregnancy danger symptoms early on will grow.

Keywords: Video Media, Knowledge, Attitudes, Pregnant Women, Danger Signs Of Pregnancy.